



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF  
NORTHWICH.

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R E P O R T  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
AND  
VITAL STATISTICS, &c.,

*For the Year ended December 31st, 1898.*

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# Northwich Urban District.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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*For the year ending December 31st, 1898.*

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Population at Census 1891, 14,914.

Estimated Population at middle of 1898, 18,300.

Area in Acres, 1,758.

Birth Rate per 1,000 living, 35·5.

Death Rate per 1000 living, 19·61.

Death Rate from seven principal Zymotic Diseases, 2·34.

Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births, 187.

**Population.**—The population has certainly not increased as rapidly during the last few years as formerly, and during the last year numbers of persons have left the district in consequence of the smaller demand for labour. The following estimate—for which I am indebted to the Assistant Overseer (Mr. Hughes)—puts the number of houses in the district at 3,800, and allowing for a certain proportion being untenanted, and calculating five persons to a house, we get in round numbers the population to be 18,300.

**Births.**—The actual number of births are shown in Table II., the total of 650 being the smallest for any year since 1891. The birth rate of 35·5 being 3·8 less than the mean birth rate during the past five years.

**Deaths.**—The death rate is ·7 higher than the mean rate for the past five years. The total number of deaths of persons actually belonging to the district is 359, which is 5 more than during 1897. Of all

the deaths occurring in this district 24 were in the Union Workhouse and five in the Victoria Infirmary.

**Infant Mortality.**—Out of every 1,000 children born in the district no less than 187 die before they reach the age of one year, *i.e.*, nearly one-fifth of all the children born. It is significant that 15 deaths were due to premature birth; five were the subject of inquest, “found dead in bed” being the verdict; 26 died from convulsions; 17 from lung diseases, 5 tubercular diseases, 5 malformations at birth, 18 from marasmus, 5 from measles, 11 diarrhoea, 12 inflammation of stomach and bowels, 1 inflammation of brain, 1 congenital syphilis, 1 heart disease, 1 epilepsy, and 1 jaundice, making a total of 124, of which 88 were under 6 months.

**Zymotic Deaths.**—The total number of deaths from zymotic diseases is 44. The zymotic death rate is .75 lower than that of last year, and .2 higher than the mean for the last five years. Of these deaths 2 were from enteric fever, 4 diphtheria, 17 measles, 18 diarrhoea, 1 scarlatina, and 2 whooping cough.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—The total number of new cases notified during the year has been 63, a decrease of 107 on last year.

The numbers were as follows :—30 scarlet fever, 2 puerperal fever, 10 diphtheria, 12 typhoid fever, 9 erysipelas.

During the four quarters the numbers notified were respectively 19, 16, 8, 20.

Every fresh outbreak has been personally visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and in many cases untrapped drains, insufficient sanitary convenience, accumulations of filth, &c., have been discovered, and dealt with in the usual manner.

Six of the typhoid fever cases were removed to the hospital at Wade Brook, and there treated. Only one proved fatal—five days after admission.

**School Closure.**—A very extensive outbreak of measles occurred in the first quarter. To check this the British and Paradise Street Schools were closed with rigid exclusion of infected scholars and their housemates from the other schools. It soon became clear that the disease was, after a check for about 11 days, invading the other schools very rapidly. Upon this being evident the whole of the schools on the north-east side of the rivers Dane and Weaver were closed for a period of one month. The Sunday schools also in this district were



closed for the same length of time. All the schools were disinfected, and on re-opening the district was practically clear. In the other districts the disease became more or less epidemic, but rigid exclusion of all suspicious cases seemed to keep it in check, except in the case of one infant school, and there the daily returns—which were personally instigated by the Medical Officer of Health—showed such a marked increase that the schools seemed to be the disseminating centre, and would have been closed, but a timely holiday of one week seemed to clear the matter up, for on re-assembling the attendances steadily increased again up to the normal.

On the whole, it does not seem that school closure is of very material advantage in stopping an epidemic of measles in its early stages.

**Isolation Hospitals.**—The present building at Wade Brook has been much improved and extended. A new ward and kitchen have been added, a verandah constructed, the grounds levelled and laid out, and the road improved. On the representation of the Medical Officer of Health water was laid on from the mains and extra lighting accommodation added, and a washhouse and coalhouse are in course of erection. These make the structure a very comfortable and efficient hospital for temporary use. The rejection of all the cases are—after treatment with crude carbolic—completely incinerated in a furnace.

A very good improvement in the nursing has been made. A nurse is retained to keep the place clean and well aired, and to be in readiness at any time to take charge of a patient. Extra nursing in the shape of a night nurse has been provided in two cases where it was found necessary.

An acre of land on a southerly slope, elevated above the river Dane, and sheltered by a grove of trees, has been purchased by the Council for the erection of a permanent hospital for infectious diseases. The site is an excellent one, is approached by a good road, and is just outside the Urban District. Plans have been submitted for a structure to hold 20 beds; with administrative block, disinfectory, ambulance shed, &c., &c., at a cost of £2,000.

**The Water Supply.**—This is of the best. The whole town is supplied by constant service from the Cote Brook Springs. The analysis of the water shows a most excellent and beautiful water:—

Total solid matter.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen.		Oxygen required to oxydise organic matter.
		In Nitrates.	In Nitric Acid.	
19.04	None.	0.292	1.314	None.
Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Lime CaO.	Magnesia MgO.	Sulphur-Anhydride. SO <sub>2</sub> .
		None.	None.	None.
None.	0.020	None.	None.	None.
Chlorine =	Common Salt.	Silica.	Hardness	
			Before Boiling.	After Boiling.
1.368	2.242	0.84 clear.	13.9	4.7

The supply per head per diem is 24.47 gallons, but of this quantity much is lost by leakages due to subsidence.

The table shown by the Sanitary Inspector shows 760 houses without taps; a matter which might be mended. Every house ought to have a sufficient supply within itself.

The only exception to the water supply is a pump in Dobell's Lane, which serves six houses. The only other pump was condemned by the Medical Officer of Health and closed during the year.

**Removal of Refuse.**—There are several points in connection with this subject which deserve the attention of the Council. In the first place the receptacles and their emptying. The large ashpits which hold accumulation sufficient to fill one or two carts are antiquated and insanitary, and all measures should aim at a smaller receptacle and more frequent removal, the ideal being a box or tub to hold one day's supply and its removal each morning and night. In the second place the destruction of the refuse is an urgent matter. Three places which have been used as "tips" have been closed for this purpose by the owners, and not before considerable nuisance had been caused; the places suitable for these deposits being now very few in the Council's district, and the need for suitable destructors is becoming more urgent.

The resolution of the Council to take over the upkeep of all pails after once being provided by the owners of the property will be a very great improvement in the cleanliness of the district. The extension of the water carriage system to all new buildings should be aimed at.

**Slop-Water Closets.**—In anticipation of the new schemes for re-sewering portions of the district, one naturally turns to slop-water closets as being an improvement, and on the present system it would undoubtedly be so. The result of extensive trials of this system are not so satisfactory as was anticipated, the reasons being twofold. It is



impossible for any person to keep them clean ; more or less foul and offensive they are bound to be ; and the amount of water used is practically the same as by the ordinary w.c. methods of removal. In the face of these facts would it not be preferable to go in for the better scheme than to take a second-rate one equally costly both in money and water ? At any rate a committee might make enquiries to consider the matter and make sure of these facts, for the evidence seems conclusive there is no saving in using foul water instead of fresh for flushing purposes.

**Sewerage.**—The scheme for reconstructing the sewers of Castle and Winnington with an outfall and filtration area of 10 acres at Wallerscote will be begun this year, and it is needless to say that it is required. The construction of artificial filter beds will show the real advantage to be derived from this method of treatment.

The urgent need for some scheme to deal with the sewerage of the lower-lying part of the town is notorious, the waterlogged condition of the mains with backing up of water in flood time into cellars is a distinct menace to the health of the district—the only redeeming feature about it being that this part is mostly non-residential, consisting only of lock-up shops and premises.

**Sewage Farm.**—The sewage farm at Witton has undergone a reconstruction. It has been re-levelled and subsoiled ; the settling tanks have also been reconstructed and levelled, and troughs put for treating the sewage with alumino-ferric, before being run on to the filter beds. On the next occasion upon which it becomes necessary to re-level the filter beds it will be well to construct two bacteria beds instead of mere land filters, much better results being thus obtained.

**Systematic Inspection.**—This is done by the Medical Officer of Health in company with the Inspector ; as a result of these visits many nuisances are abated. All the slaughter-houses have been visited at least once during the year. Many improvements have been thus induced. An old pail closet contiguous to a slaughter-house has been removed, middens covered, untrapped rains remedied, offal tubs provided in two cases, and general dirtiness remedied. Limewashing in several cases has been ordered. All the lodging-houses have been visited and a few minor matters pointed out to the occupiers for alteration. A workshop in which there was overcrowding has had the number of occupants reduced by two. A badly ventilated bakehouse has been reconstructed and ventilators fitted. Four houses have been condemned as unfit for habitation, one has been entirely demolished, and the other three have undergone considerable alterations and been

made habitable. Three others have had enlarged windows put in place of others too small and badly placed for ventilation.

Two ventilating shafts have been put in places where the gullies and manholes have been offensive. Many old closets and ashpits have been reconstructed, cesspools condemned, and pails in w.c.'s substituted. A tripe dressing business was discovered which was being carried on without a licence. It was immediately suppressed, the premises being wholly unsuitable. Many leaky and untrapped drains, overfull and leaky cesspools, unsound ashpits, and similar nuisances were brought to the notice of the owners and dealt with by the Inspector. In the majority of cases the owners did the necessary improvements without need for legal notice to be served.

HENRY EDWARD GOUGH,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*February 7th, 1899.*





# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1.

Showing Births, Birth Rate, Deaths, Death Rate (corrected), and General and Zymotic Death Rates, and compared with average for last 5 years; also percentages of these to Total Deaths for year 1898.

	TOTAL.		Birth Rate.		Death Rates.			Deaths.		Percentage to total deaths of	
	Births.	Deaths	Average.	1898.	General.	Zymotic.	1898.	At 65 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.	At 65 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.
Northwich Urban District ...	650	359	39.3	35.5	18.98	19.61	2.1	2.4	71	123	34

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2. Births.

1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total.			
M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate.
77	72	149	32.5	88	91	179	39.1	78	78	156	34.0	71	95	166	36.4	314	336	650	35.5

[A] Table of DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Northwich Urban

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.  (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)  (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)				
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Smallpox. 1	Scarlatina. 2	Diphtheria. 3	Membranous Croup. 4
Urban District .....	331	120	64	11	11	74	51	{ Under 5 5 upwards	...	1	...	...
Isolation Hospital .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	4	...
Workhouse .....	40	4	...	...	...	17	19	{ Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...
Infirmary .....	8	...	1	...	1	5	1	{ Under 5 5 upwards	...	...	...	...
TOTALS...	380	124	65	11	13	96	71	{ Under 5 5 upwards	...	1	...	...

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	{ Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	22	2	1	...	1	10	8	{ Under 5 ... 5 upwards	...	...	...	...

[B] Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases  
Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Northwich Urban

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these statistics ; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.  Registration Sub-District of  (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			Aged under 5 or over 5.  (c)	NEW CASES OF KNOWLEDGE				
	Census 1891.  (b)	Estimated to middle of 1898.  (c)	Registered Births.  (d)		Smallpox.  1	Scarlatina.  2	Diphtheria.  3	Membranous Croup.  4	
(h) Urban District.....	14,914	18,300	650	{ Under 5 ...	}	...	30	10	...
Workhouse .....				{ 5 upwards					
Infirmary.....				{ Under 5...					
Wade Brook Hospital .				{ 5 upwards					
TOTALS.....	14,914	18,300	650	{ Under 5...	}	...	30	10	...

State whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District—Yes.



*strict, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.*

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
FEVERS.																					
Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneu- monia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
1	1	1	1	1	1	17	2	15	1	2	32	1	1	5	107	184					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	14	18	22	1	9	76	146					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
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1	1	1	1	1																	

in judging of the above records of mortality.

[illegible]

**f Infectious Sickness,** *coming to the knowledge of the Medical District; classified according to* DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.															
FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.					
Typhus. 5	Enteric or Typhoid. 6	Continued. 7	Relapsing. 8	Puerperal. 9									Typhus. 5	Enteric or Typhoid. 6	Continued. 7	Relapsing. 8	Puerperal. 9							
..	11	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



# Sanitary Inspector's Report.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

NORTHWICH DISTRICT COUNCIL,

14th January, 1899.

DR. GOUGH,

DEAR SIR,—My Annual Report for 1898 contains information that will, I am sure, give great satisfaction, as it bears record to a large amount of Sanitary work carried out within its time.

Improvements have been carried out during the year that will be felt by generations yet unborn.

I hope these improvements are only the foundation stones to the grand structure of Sanitation that is being erected in the town, and that we may soon see the last stone placed on the highest pinnacle of perfection.

One of the most important reforms has taken place in the Cleansing department.

This is a resolution by the Sanitary Committee and confirmed by the Council, "That a standard pail be supplied to the property owner at cost price, and for ever afterwards be maintained by the Council."

This will do away with the filthy leaky pails that have been such a nuisance in the past.

Some of the other improvements take the form of new streets, new roads, new bridges, new houses, new ventilators, and last but not least, an improved lighting system.

The Water Carriage system has been more fully carried out than in any year before.

This is the most perfect mode of dealing with the excrement of a town. But at present there seems to be a certain amount of prejudice in the minds of the public of Northwich against the Water Closet system. This I think will die out in time as the system increases.

The Scavenging has been carried out much better than formerly. The district is divided into three parts, and the work is carried out under three contracts, each Contractor having a district to attend to, viz.: Witton, A. Carter; Northwich, C. Roberts; Castle, William Yarwood.

I have served the Contractors with 377 notices for removal of house refuse during the year.

There has arisen a great difficulty in the Castle District in finding a tip for the refuse. They have to cart the refuse to the other end of the town.

This is a matter that should be considered by the Council at an early date. They may see the possibility of constructing one or two destructors to meet this case. Another point the Council might consider is that of providing horses and carts, and having the work done under their own directions.

Notices have been served on 44 property owners to do away with old cesspools and provide pails in place thereof. Twelve new ashpits have been constructed.

Twenty-two lengths of house drains have been lifted, cleansed, and relaid. These do not include main sewers.

Seventeen cesspools and three pails have been abolished and water closets substituted.

Four notices have been served on persons to remove accumulations of manure that had become a nuisance.

Eight cases of over-crowding have been dealt with, and the over-crowding abated.

Fifteen cases of filthy premises have been reported, and the premises cleansed and disinfected.

By periodic inspection of the district many nuisances are found and verbal notice given. This cannot be tabulated here in full. A few are as follows:—37 pails in lieu of cesspools, 17 water closets, and 10 ashpits.

The following is a record of the whole district:—

No. of houses, 3790; Closets, 3595; cesspools, 981; pails, 1839 w.c.'s, 824; ashpits, 1512; ashboxes, 781; water taps, 3030. By giving five persons to each house would make the population 18,950, but there being about 150 empty houses in the Council's district, would reduce the population to 18,200.

The whole of the houses in the Council's district are being supplied from the Cote Brook mains, with the exception of six houses in Dobell's Lane; these houses are supplied from a pump at the rear of one of the houses. This pump is very close to two cesspools. The drains from the adjoining houses pass almost direct over the top of the well supplying the pump. Samples of this water should be taken and submitted for analyses.

Six cases of black smoke have been reported during the year, but no proceedings taken.

Fifty-seven cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year. This is a great reduction on the previous year, when 155 cases were notified.

The cases for the past year are as follows:—Typhoid, 10; diphtheria, 9; scarlatina, 29; erysipelas, 7; puerperal, 2.

Six of the above were treated in the infectious hospital at Wade Brook at a total cost of £119 14s. 7d. One case proved fatal.

The hospital at Wade Brook has been enlarged during the year, two rooms being added to the old wing. We can now treat several cases at the same time. Cote Brook water has been connected and the roadway repaired, and when the outbuildings now in course of erection are completed, the hospital will be very suitable for its purpose.

There is still a want connected with infectious diseases, and that is a shed to keep the cab in. At the present time it is kept in the cart shed in the Council's yard, but it is open to all the filth and dirt that blows about the yard. A small timber shed would not cost much, and would keep the cab clean and dry.

Dairies and Cow-shed Notices served on 17 persons to have their places re-registered. These have sent in their application for this to be done.

The slaughter-houses have been visited at least once each month, when all was found to be clean and in good order.

The market has also had a share of my attention, as I have visited it each week on Friday and Saturday.

Five rabbits were found to be unfit for the food of man. These were condemned and destroyed.

The lodging-houses have been visited both by day and night, and no infringement of the Lodging House Act has taken place.

Canal boats plying on the River Weaver are nearly all registered



under the Merchant Shipping Act. Therefore they are not under the Council's authority.

Legal proceedings.—We have been once before the magistrates during the year, when we asked for an order to close the pump at the rear of Witton Street. This was granted, and the houses are now supplied with Cote Brook water.

CHAS. POTTS,

Sanitary Inspector.

Name.	Received.	Discharged.	Nature of Disease,
William Hughes -	12th January, 1893	20th March, 1893	Small Pox
Samuel Jackson -	12th April, 1893	2nd May, 1893	Small Pox
William Manley -	20th June, 1893	20th July, 1893	Small Pox
John Melia -	23rd April, 1894	28th May, 1894	Small Pox
Will Howell -	8th May, 1894	4th June, 1894	Small Pox
William Hitchens -	21st June, 1894	14th July, 1894	Small Pox
Arthur Shaldon -	10th July, 1894	16th August, 1894	Small Pox
Mary Foster -	25th June, 1895	2nd July, 1895	Small Pox [Death]
James Ward -	29th July, 1895	4th September, 1895	Small Pox
Harry Kingston -	18th March, 1897	29th April, 1897	Scarlatina
Thomas Crakles -	13th Nov., 1897	15th January, 1898	Typhoid
Samuel Kerfoot -	24th March, 1898	6th May, 1898	Typhoid
Thomas Gibson -	7th April, 1898	11th May, 1898	Typhoid
Thomas Davies -	5th July, 1898	6th September, 1898	Typhoid
Will Davies -	23rd Sept. 1898	28th Sept., 1898	Typhoid [Death]
Ann Winnington -	8th November, 1898	12th December, 1898	Typhoid
William Barnes -	4th January, 1899		Typhoid



NORTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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# Medical Officer's Report

FOR

1898.

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RALPH H. F. BOSTOCK.

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NORTON, MALTON, 1899 :

Thomas Baker, Printer & Stationer, 2, Church Street.





# REPORT FOR 1898.



## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE NORTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my report for the year 1898. The year 1897 being an exceptionally healthy year, the Death-rate for 1898 is higher, but there have been fewer cases of infectious diseases, viz.—6 cases as against 22 reported in 1897.

Erysipelas . . . 3 cases in 1898 as against 10 in 1897.

Scarlatina . . . 1                    „                    „                    10                    „

Typhoid Fever 2                    „                    „                    2                    ,

### SCARLATINA.

The only case was of a very mild type.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

The two cases were in different parts of the town; in one case the patient drank water from a well. The water has since

been analysed and pronounced free from contamination. In neither case could the origin be traced.

There have not been any cases of Diphtheria this year.

Two inquests were held during the year—one was on a case of drowning, the other on a woman who had an accident but had suffered from kidney disease which no doubt caused her death.

The houses on Scarborough Road have now been efficiently drained, the sewage passing into a settling tank and from that into a filtering tank containing coke, the liquid then passing into the stream.

The water from two wells attached to houses not using the town water has been analysed and pronounced of a second-class degree of purity, but free from contamination from sewage.

#### PHTHISIS.

There have been 7 deaths from this disease which is no doubt of an infectious nature and ought to be reported as such. Many deaths from this cause might be avoided if the working class were better housed and had more sleeping accommodation. It is gratifying to know that the disease is now receiving the attention of some of the best physicians of the day, and before long no doubt many sanatoria will be provided in suitable places to combat this dreaded disease, which is now pronounced by many to be curable under proper treatment.



## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Estimating the population at 3,950 (*ie.*, 50 more than last year), with 56 deaths brings the death-rate to 14.1 per 1,000, as compared with 11.3 in 1897.

The number of births registered were 125, make the birth-rate 31.6 per 1,000, as against 30.2 per 1,000 in 1897.

BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females.	Totl.		Males.	Females.	Totl.
January.....	5	.. 2	.. 7	January.....	3	.. 5	.. 8
February.....	6	.. 5	.. 11	February.....	0	.. 7	.. 7
March.....	6	.. 5	.. 11	March.....	1	.. 2	.. 3
April.....	8	.. 4	.. 12	April.....	0	.. 4	.. 4
May.....	7	.. 8	.. 15	May.....	3	.. 1	.. 4
June.....	6	.. 6	.. 12	June.....	1	.. 2	.. 3
July.....	5	.. 7	.. 12	July.....	3	.. 1	.. 4
August....	6	.. 3	.. 9	August.....	3	.. 0	.. 3
September....	7	.. 5	.. 12	September....	4	.. 1	.. 5
October.....	4	.. 1	.. 5	October.....	3	.. 2	.. 5
November....	5	.. 4	.. 9	November....	5	.. 2	.. 7
December.....	8	.. 2	.. 10	December.....	2	.. 1	.. 3
Total....	73	52	125	Total....	28	28	56

## MORTALITY AS TO AGE.

Under one year.	Between 1 year and 5 years.	Between 5 years & 15 years.	Between 15 years & 25 years.	Between 25 years & 65 years.	Over 65 years.	Total.
11	4	2	2	20	17	56

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Bronchitis & Pneumonia.	Heart Disease	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Accidents.	Premature Birth.	Other Causes.	Total.
3	1	9	5	7	1	2	5	23	56

## SANITARY WORK.

From your Surveyor's books I find that 33 Nuisances have been reported during the year. These, with the exception of 4, have been remedied.

Sewer Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drains blocked and relaid	..	..	..	..	..	5
Defective Traps replaced by earthenware Sanitary ones						8
Accumulation of Manure and other refuse	..	..				9
Dangerous Wall rebuilt	..	..	..	..		1
Yard repaved	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fowls removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Closets and Ash-pits remodelled	..	..	..			6

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours Obediently,

R. H. F. BOSTOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Norton, Malton,  
February 4th, 1899.*





